

CrR 4.6
DEPOSITIONS

(a) When Taken. The Court may order a deposition when (1) the court finds that a prospective witness may be unable to attend or prevented from attending a trial or hearing, (2) a witness refuses to discuss the case with either counsel and the witness' testimony is material and necessary, or (3) there is good cause shown to take the deposition. The court at any time after arraignment may upon motion of a party and notice to the parties, order a deposition and require that any designated books, papers, documents or tangible objects, not privileged, be produced at the same time and place. A witness who is sought to be deposed, or a party, may seek a protective order as provided in the Civil Rules.

(b) Notice of Taking. The party at whose instance a deposition is to be taken shall give to every other party reasonable written notice of the time and place for taking the deposition. The notice shall state the name and address of each person to be examined. On motion of a party upon whom the notice is served, the court for cause shown may extend or shorten the time and may change the place of taking.

(c) How Taken. A deposition shall be taken in the manner provided in civil actions. No deposition shall be used in evidence against any defendant who has not had notice of and an opportunity to participate in or be present at the taking thereof.

(d) Use. Any deposition may be used by any party for the purpose of contradicting or impeaching the testimony of the deponent as witness, or as substantive evidence under circumstances permitted by the Rules of Evidence.

(e) Objections to Admissibility. Objections to receiving in evidence a deposition or part thereof may be made as provided in civil actions.

[Adopted effective July 1, 1973; Amended effective September 1, 1983; September 1, 2012.]